

GERMANY'S NOTE ON ARABIC RECEIVED; THOUGHT FRIENDLY

Bernstorff Delivers State Document to Secretary Lansing at the Biltmore.

REPLY BELIEVED TO CONTAIN CONCESSIONS

When Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, met Secretary of State Lansing at the Biltmore Hotel yesterday morning he handed to the American official a note from the German Government on the Arabic case.

President Wilson has insisted that the Arabic case be settled without warning to a German submarine, resulting in the loss of American lives, be settled by the Kaiser's Government before there could be any general understanding between Berlin and Washington on other features of the submarine controversy.

As on the Arabic case, delivered by Count Bernstorff to Mr. Lansing about two weeks ago was very disappointing to the Washington authorities, but it is understood that the communication handed to the Secretary of State yesterday is viewed with greater favor.

While the contents of the note were not made public there is reason to believe that Germany has made concessions in the case which at least will form the basis for further negotiations and which will remove any danger that may have been feared that the Arabic incident would lead to the severing of diplomatic relations.

It was learned from a reliable source, however, that the new note is not final in itself, which probably means that Germany has made some new proposals, the acceptance of which will depend upon President Wilson.

In the previous note on the Arabic, delivered at the State Department on September 2, the feature which was most disappointing to this Government was the failure of the German Government to acknowledge any blame on the part of the German submarine commander for having sunk the Arabic without warning.

The Berlin note said that the submarine commander was convinced that the Arabic was trying to ram him and had fired its guns first. It was also stated that the German Government was unable to acknowledge any obligation to pay indemnity to the United States for the loss of the Arabic, but that it was willing to make an offer to arbitrate at The Hague, but it was stated in such a way that Washington officials seemed to find it uncertain as to Germany's exact proposal. It was considered as an offer to arbitrate the question whether the German Government is liable to pay indemnity when a submarine commander alleges that he acted under an erroneous idea of the intention of the Arabic.

Washington officials made no attempt to conceal their disappointment over that note, but the situation seemed to improve after a visit of the German Ambassador to the State Department, at that occasion all the evidence which the United States had obtained from its own sources in connection with the sinking of the Arabic was immediately called a summary of it to Berlin.

At that time the German Ambassador expressed confidence that the case would be completely cleared up, and there was very evidence yesterday that the report of the latest communication from Berlin had not lessened his optimism. In regard to his conference with Secretary Lansing, however, he was silent, and the Ambassador had nothing to say.

The opinion was expressed in reliable circles that Germany had made the use of the evidence presented by the United States in such a way as to offer further concessions to this Government, but that the repudiating the submarine commander.

The Washington authorities have stood out for a day and a night for the payment of indemnity without any action. Considerable doubt was expressed as to whether Germany had yielded unconditionally, but the view was expressed that the situation would be improved by the latest German note, when read in connection with the Berlin promise not to attack liners in the future without giving warning and safeguarding the lives of passengers.

Secretary Lansing was in New York on his way to Washington from Henderon, N. Y., where he has been taking a vacation.

After Count von Bernstorff left the hotel the Secretary was occupied with other visitors. One of his callers was Roberto Posner, American representative of the Mexican National Railway and an adviser of Gen. Carranza. He then asked him by the State whether he had spoken to the Secretary in behalf of Carranza's recognition by the United States. Mr. Posner replied, "I have not spoken to the Secretary, but I have spoken to Mr. Lansing. I simply happened to be in the hotel at the time."

Mr. Lansing left for Washington last night. He will see President Wilson tomorrow he said, and make known to him the contents of the German note.

U. S. GETS HESPERIAN RELIC.

Fragment of Torpedo or Mine Goes to Navy Department.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Additional evidence in the case of the Alan liner Hesperian, destroyed off the Irish coast, was received at the State Department today from Ambassador Page at London.

It is this evidence consists chiefly of a fragment of metal said by the British authorities to have been picked up on the deck of the Hesperian after the explosion which caused the liner's destruction.

The British assert that this piece of metal is unquestionably a fragment of a torpedo and that this is conclusive proof that the Hesperian was a victim of an attack by a German submarine. The fragment was given to Ambassador Page by the British Admiralty.

Aiding Secretary of State Folk has sent the piece of metal and documents relating to it to the Navy Department for examination to determine if possible whether it is a fragment of a torpedo.

The piece of metal is described as being about 12 inches long, and apparently part of the iron mechanism of either a mine or torpedo.

Reports from London recently stated that the British had been examining the fragment and agreed with the British conclusion that it is a part of a torpedo.

THOUSANDS DRIVE NAILS INTO HINDENBURG STATUE

Germans Observe 68th Birthday of General by Gifts to Fund for Aid of East Prussia—Figure Covered for Height of Six Feet.



Berlin, Oct. 2.—Berlin is celebrating Field Marshal von Hindenburg's sixty-eighth birthday today. This morning thousands of persons drove 10,000 nails into the wooden statue of the Field Marshal in the Koenigsplatz. This is the statue erected by the Kaiser to commemorate the hero of the battle of Tannenberg. The statue is covered with iron, silver and gold nails which are sold for the benefit of the fund for the assistance of East Prussia. The iron nails sell for five marks (41.25) each, the silver nails for ten marks.

1,000,000 ARMENIANS BUTCHERED OR EXILED

Letter From Constantinople Recounts Frightful Fate of Women and Children.

"No Armenian is left today in the extensive territory from Samson to Sirt and Diarbekir," says a letter dated Constantinople, August 15, which alleges systematic efforts on the part of the Turkish Government to exterminate by butchery and starvation the Armenians under Turkish rule.

Butchery, ravishment and other systematic horrors are recounted in the letter, which was made public here yesterday by an organization of which Bishop Ghazarian of this diocese, Charles W. Eliot, Bishop Rhineland of Philadelphia and other noted Americans are active members.

Murder and kidnapping and forcible expulsion, the letter continues, have in recent months caused the extermination of all Armenians throughout far-spreading villages such as Ezeurum, Teikoz, Sivaz, Harput, Bitlis and other regions. A population of at least 1,000,000 has been exiled toward the south, the local population carrying out the work of deserting, and many have died of starvation.

In every village and town not only the Armenians but Kurds and heretics of all religions were forced to give up their arms. Leading members of the sections were thrown into prison. The towns were then burned and the great crowds of men against whom no crimes had been charged being led outside of towns and murdered in droves.

The old men, the women and children were released to the Moslem population and the Moslems, from the reign of Sultan Hamid, though rich in blood, was a most happy period for the Armenians, compared with the present.

TURKS GAIN IN MESOPOTAMIA.

Say They Repulsed Attacks of Much Stronger British Force.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 2.—An official statement issued by the War Office today announced that the British forces in Mesopotamia were repulsed in the recent fighting. The report follows:

On September 27 the British resumed the offensive. The battle was very violent and lasted until evening, but the attack finally failed, notwithstanding the fact that the British forces were four times stronger than ours.

On the Iraq front our advanced detachments on September 28 surprised a hostile force which landed on the bank of the Tigris north of Kurna, under the protection of gunboats. We inflicted heavy losses on them.

Announcement was made in the House of Commons on Wednesday that the British had defeated the Turks, who were said to be in full retreat toward Baghdad.

Col. John F. Gaynor Dead.

Was One of the Principals in Savannah Contract Frauds.

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Col. Gaynor was 65 years old. He was born at Rhinecliff, N. Y., where the burial will take place.

Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, who had been assigned in 1897 to improvement work involving millions of dollars for the Government at Savannah harbor, was the subject of a secret court of inquiry on the charge that he had so arranged it that the harbor was in a state of decay when he was released from the Atlanta Federal prison four years ago.

Capt. Carter was sentenced to five years and Greene and Gaynor were indicted. They fled to Canada and fought extradition until 1905, when they were brought back. They were finally sent to prison in 1908. Col. Gaynor was paroled in 1911.

CALL SUBMARINES A MINOR MENACE

U. S. Navy Experts Believe British Campaign Will Remove False Notions.

FOR BATTLESHIPS FIRST

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—All advice tending to show that the British navy has succeeded in developing an effective counter offensive against German submarines are welcomed in naval circles here in the belief that they will result in moderating the popular movement favoring the construction of submarines for the United States navy at the expense of battleship construction.

Naval officers are now convinced, from information received through various channels during a period of several months, that the German navy has suffered heavy losses in its submarine flotilla. They consider furthermore that the failure of the German submarine warfare as an effective weapon against British control of the seas has been demonstrated to all the world, not only by the loss of submarines themselves, but also by their failure to make any appreciable inroads upon British overseas commerce.

The success of the British in their warfare against submarines is viewed with satisfaction by naval authorities here not as a development to the discredit of submarines, but rather as a demonstration of what American officers have contended from the outset—that submarines are not and cannot be made substitutes for battleships.

Naval experts here have viewed with considerable apprehension the growth of popular sentiment in the United States in favor of abandoning the construction of battleships in favor of a screen of submarines. Alarm has been caused by interviews given by members of Congress who have declared themselves in favor of increased construction of submarines, and opposed to additional appropriations for battleship construction.

There has developed a fear that Congress would in effect be doing the popular notion that the submarine has made the dreadnought obsolete, and that the navy would set money for a large number of submarines and little or none for battleships.

The spread which the cheapness of submarines has to members of Congress, who dislike to see millions go for a single dreadnought, is fully recognized by the naval authorities, and it has been felt that something must be done to counteract such tendencies in so far as they threatened to injure the programme for the construction of battleships and other types of fighting craft.

Consequently, advice concerning the successful warfare of the British against the submarine and the virtual failure of the submarine warfare against British shipping seem likely to do much to dispel in the discussion of the building programme for this year.

The naval experts will make the most of these reports to point out what they regard as the limitations and the true function of the undersea boat. Steps are being taken to see that the navy is not misled to follow the lead of the British in developing means of offence and defence against submarines.

From information reaching Washington, naval officers are satisfied that the British are leaving no means untied which might promise the slightest advantage to the submarine. They are using the latest submarine sound detectors and a vast fleet of light armed craft to scour the ocean for the undersea boats.

Forty or Fifty Destroyed. Reports of the number destroyed by all these methods vary widely, but the belief here is that probably at least forty and probably not more than fifty German submarines have been destroyed by the British operations.

The Department's advice indicate that much success has been achieved by the British with the use of nets. American naval officers have given attention to this means of submarine defence and are in position to have definite views as to its practicability and effectiveness.

They are satisfied that the German submarines have been caught in the nets. It is explained that the method is to suspend these nets across the lanes which submarines may be expected to follow, sometimes covering a stretch of as many as ten miles at a time. The nets are attached to floating timbers or rafts.

When a submarine strikes a net those inside the vessel have no means of knowing what has happened, as the submarine's bow is depressed through the impact.

The first tendency on the part of the submarine commander in such circumstances is to come to the surface to see what is wrong.

When the net is so exposed himself to fire or ramming from patrol boats, which watch the floats for signs of a net.

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EVENTS IN THE WAR ONE YEAR AGO TODAY

October 3, 1914. Germans make desperate efforts to smash allied line near Roye, but Allies withstand the shock.

Belgians on east of Antwerp forced to retire to second line of defence. Antwerp forts still holding out against terrific bombardment.

Kaiser and Czar hurry to battle line along the eastern German frontier.

Victims. It is understood that every British harbor has been made practically impenetrable to submarines by the use of these nets, while the geographical situation in the waters around Great Britain is such that it is considered entirely practicable to make the nets dangerous for undersea boats.

Much British success, American officers believe, is due to the multitude of light, fast, armed craft which have been organized into scouts for submarines. American officers have regarded as the most effective single weapon against the submarine.

In the opinion of American officers there has been a disposition in the United States to mistake certain spectacular feats of German submarines as proof that they have made battleships less desirable. American officers have refused to admit that the submarine is more than an important auxiliary and they feel that their opinion has been fully vindicated.

The navy desires more submarines, but not at the expense of battleships or other fighting craft. It looks forward to the development of coast defence and also to provide adequate coast defence and also to harass an enemy fleet in case of attack.

But they do not believe that control of the sea will be finally decided by dreadnoughts, and for proof point to the fact that the British fleet by its own existence, has driven all German ships, except submarines, off the seas, while the submarine has made hardly a dent in the British merchant trade.

Italians Attack Aircraft. Austrian Aviators Flew Gunfire on the Carso Plateau.

Rome, Oct. 2.—The Italian War Office issued the following official statement today:

Yesterday the enemy made a great expenditure of artillery and rifle fire along the whole of the Isonzo front from Mount Rombo to the Carso plateau. The Italian forces repulsed the attack. An enemy aeroplane bombed the station at Cervignano, wounding two citizens. Two other aeroplanes were shot down above our positions on the Carso plateau, but were chased back by our fire.

Torpedo Action Is Ended. Vienna, Oct. 2.—The Italian War Office issued the following official statement today:

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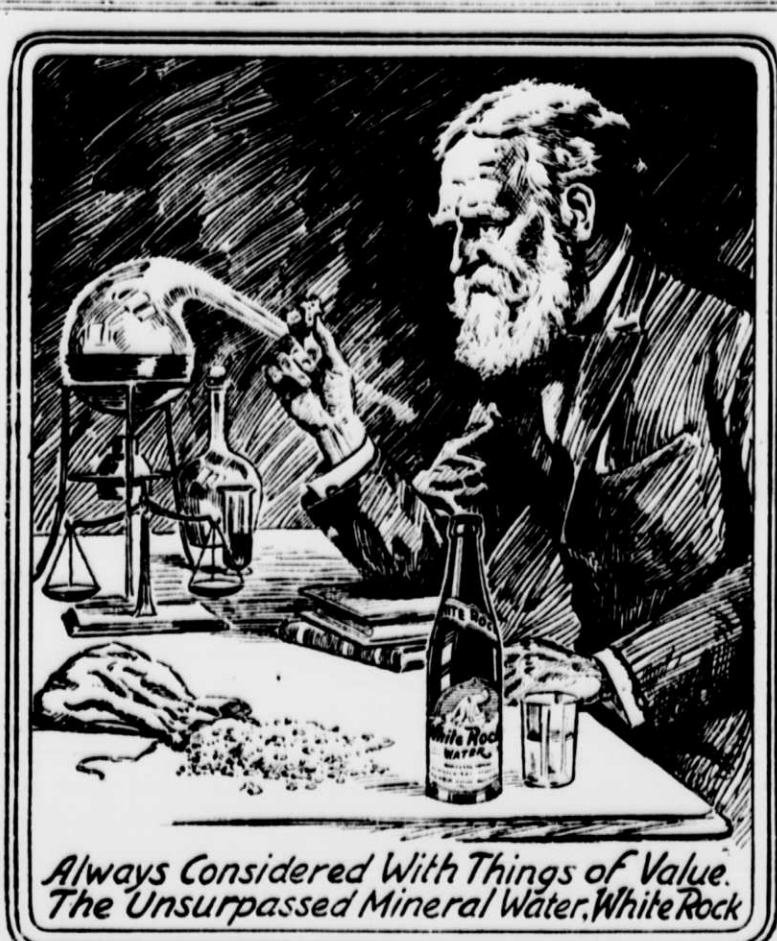
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SEEK TO MAKE N. Y. SAFE FROM U BOATS

Government Experts Testing Submarine Detectors at Fort Totten.

Simple, Says Engineer.

Edward P. Chandler, a New York engineer who has been working on plans for the detection of submarines, has devised a system for the protection of New York harbor from submarine attack, which he submitted to the Government last March and which is now being experimented with at Fort Totten on Long Island.

Mr. Chandler, who has also drawn plans for a one man submarine, says his system is in many respects similar to that which is credited with the destruction of many German submarines off the coast of England and France.

There is nothing particularly new about either system," Mr. Chandler says yesterday at his Richmond Hill home. "Both of them depend on the same basic principle and the efficiency of each depends on the perfection of the apparatus used."

Mr. Chandler explained that the submarine detector is based on the use of microphones which are suspended in the water. The microphones pick up the vibrations made by the propellers and transmit the sound to a station on shore. The principle is exactly the same as is used on steamships to pick up the sound of submarine bell warnings from highships.

When a submarine is detected, the station on shore sends a signal to the patrol boats, which watch the floats for signs of a net.

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SUBMITS PHOTOS TO PROVE ATROCITIES

Russia Publishes Report Accusing Germans of Vile Cruelty.

EAR CLIPPING CHARGED

A report of the Russian extraordinary commission of inquiry on authenticated cases of atrocities committed by German and Austrian soldiers was issued yesterday by the Russian Ambassador at Newport. The report is accompanied by photographs supporting the charges set forth and is attested by Senator Alexis Krivoslov, president of the commission, who says:

"The commission refrains from giving expressions to its feelings in having to record particulars of the way in which women, who have had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the Germans, as well as officers captured by them, have been treated by the enemy's troops. It believes that a bare recital of the facts, as these are set forth in the accounts issued by the commission, will be ample and eloquent proof of the conduct of our unscrupulous foe."

The commission takes occasion to affirm once more that the Germans and Austro-Hungarians have outraged and continue to outrage all moral dictates of conscience. The binding acts of human legislation and the rules of international law, which human progress has evolved during the course of centuries.

"As will be seen from the verified and attested facts contained in the present publication, our enemies continue to violate these principles of civilization which have become part of the consciousness of all mankind, and which have been solemnly sanctioned at all European conferences by the signatures of the Powers now at war."

Among the cases cited are several of women who were outraged. One of these was a Sister of Mercy who was kept in a trench dugout occupied by German officers. Photographs accompanying the cases of women who were attacked were suppressed by the commission, as were the names of the victims.

Several cases of wounded Russian soldiers who were bayoneted while they lay helpless are given, with the names of the men. Cases are mentioned of helpless soldiers who were shot. One instance is recounted of the burning of one of our soldiers, who was lying in a trench dugout occupied by German soldiers. A Russian prisoner who witnessed a German soldier in the act of applying a torch to the body of a Russian soldier, and it was on his evidence that this atrocity was discovered by the commission.

One case is of a Russian soldier, made prisoner, who was given information respecting the location of the Russian staff. The German officers who were questioning him cut off the index of one ear and the helix of the other. The man still refused to speak. He was throttled and left unconscious on the ground. After several hours he recovered consciousness and escaped to the Russian lines.

There are several cases of soldiers whose ears were clipped when they lay helpless to give information. One man was suspended by his heels and his hanging head down. When this punishment failed to make him give information, four naked soldiers cut his ears out across his right hip. He was then hanged.

Another of the cases recounted is that of a Russian soldier burned to death. Yet another is that of a soldier whose tongue was slit because he refused to reveal the situation of Russian troops.

The New York City Telephone Directory Goes to Press Thursday, Oct. 14

If you are planning to have a telephone installed in your home or place of business, now is the time to make application so you can get your name in this big fall and winter issue.

Subscribers who desire any changes in their telephone equipment which might affect their present listings are requested to notify us as early as possible, in order that such changes may appear in the new Directory.

Residents of apartment houses equipped with Private Branch Exchange Telephone Service may have their names listed in the Telephone Directory, in connection with the telephone number of the apartment house, for \$3.00 a year.

Advertising Forms close October 7th.

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130 Orchard St.	Orchard 12000	325 Ninth St.	South 12014
58 W. Houston St.	Spring 12080	560 Nostrand Ave.	Bedford 12014
93 E. 26th St.	Madison Sq. 12090	5110 Fifth Ave.	Sunset 12014
115 W. 38th St.	Greeley 12090	891 Flatbush Ave.	Flatbush 12014
72 E. 43d St.	Murray Hill 12090	328 Havemeyer St.	Williamsburg 12014
9 E. 54th St.	12090	1030 Gates Ave.	Bushwick 12014
908 Broadway	Riverside 12090		
123 E. 124th St.	Harlem 12090		
109 W. 125th St.	Morningside 12090	8 Hardenbrook Ave.	Jamaica 12000
873 E. 149th St.	Melrose 12090		
453 E. Tremont Ave.	Tremont 12090		
1106 Hoe Ave.	Intervale 12030	70 Main St.	Flushing 12014

LONG ISLAND CITY—Bridge Plaza North. Astoria 12014
 FAR ROCKAWAY—Birdsall & Central Aves. Far Rockaway 12014
 TOMPKINSVILLE—414 Tompkins Ave. Tompkinsville 12084
 PORT RICHMOND—20 Richmond Ave. West Brighton 12084
 RICHMOND HILL—20 Napier Ave. Richmond Hill 12014

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